

SPORTS



The Central Army Handball Club prevailed over visiting Suadla from Finland, 36-19, in a recent European Winners Cup encounter.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Handball:

Central Army Club's success

The Moscow handball Central Army Club have thrashed the Finnish Sundi, 36-19, in their return game to enter the 1/8 finals of the European Winners Cup.

CAC, which, as in the previous match, had all their inter-

nationalists busy away in the national line-up dominated throughout the Central Army Club

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winner's top scorers at eight goals each.

Second-placed Timman amas and seven points, Sasylov and Petrosyan started fifth-sixth place with six points each.

Weightlifting records

The USSR set three world records in Labil after its Interna-

tional meet at Imlala.

Yuri Zakharevich Iroui Dniprovgrad, 19, who competed this time in the up to 110 kg division, snatched 185 kg and totalled 430 kg, both world marks. Adam Salduayev (90 kg), from Grozny, jerked 223.5 kg, also a new world record.

Altogether the USSR was responsible for 32 world marks this season, with nine of them claimed by Zakharevich, who is still young enough to compete in the junior division. At present the Soviet Union holds 16 out of 30 world records registered by the International Weightlifting Federation.



The Soviet and Hungarian water polo youth teams recently clashed in Moscow, with the hosts winning one game, 10-9, and going down in the next, 7-10.

Photo by Yuri Turov

ATTENTION,

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Davis Cup-83 soon on

A draw to Paris for the 1983 tennis Davis Cup tournament has paired off the 16 top division contenders as follows: France vs USSR, Czechoslovakia vs Paraguay, Australia vs Britain, Chile vs Romania, Indonesia vs Sweden, Denmark vs New Zealand, Ireland vs Italy, and Argentina vs the USA. The first round games will be played on March 4-6 on the courts of those nations named first in the pairs.

The draw has also pitted another two very strong nations against each other: the USA and Argentina. The former has won the tournament on many occasions, while their opponents test them at home in 1983.

The Argentine press emphasized the fact that the USSR has been undefeated for six years in a row at all major tournaments. A continental radio station observer stressed that the Soviet players were brilliant in attack and in blocking and played a practically faultless game throughout the championship.

The hosts Argentina came third, prevailing over Japan, 3-0, in a hard-fought encounter, and Bulgaria finished in fifth position, beating Poland 3-1. Austria will have its youngest ever women's Alpine skiing team this season, coached by Kurt Hoch. Of the 38 candidates to the national team, 32 are in the junior and youth categories, and 24 are in the world top 50. Hoch will hold opening training sessions on snow with 13 top skiers in the first and second national teams, since he says their general physical condition is up to the mark and they can already begin intensive practicing on snow.

1. To come in the first three to the World Cup all-round scoring.

2. To come in the first three in special or giant slalom.

3. To come in the first three in the downhill.

4. To come at least third in the overall team scoring.

Austrians relying on youth

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THE WORLD

A WORLD CHARACTER OF NATURE

New York. The UN General Assembly has adopted a "World Charter of Nature" which makes all states responsible for preserving our planet and the wealth contained on it. The Charter, which has taken three years to draw up, calls on all states to take special measures to protect the environment and to forbid actions or the manufacture of products damaging to nature. The important issues of the need to curb the arms race, and to save mankind from the danger of war, and, in particular, from the threat of a nuclear holocaust, find reflection in the Charter.

POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Voraw. The government of the Polish People's Republic views President Reagan's decision to suspend the most favoured nation trading status for Poland as another step in the policy of confrontation directed at curtailing cooperation between East and West and at blowing up world tension.

The Polish government, it is said in an official statement circulated here by the PAP agency, firmly rejects the American policy of blackmail and of exerting pressure as well as its attempts of dictat. It is once affirmed in the statement.

Action Week for Peace in the USSR

(Continued from p. 1)

As part of the UN Week of Action for Disarmament, a meeting was held by the religious leaders of Moscow and the Moscow Region. The Metropolitan of Krujits and Kolomna Yuvenal, of the Russian Orthodox Church, and other delegates present, who belong to different faiths, noted that the Soviet people are in the forefront of the worldwide movement for peace.

IALOGUE?

Jews
Pentagonal
With all
your
might
And
ability
to hit
They
can't
hit
you
but
there
is
A way
for you
to get
a freeze!



'The Washington Post'

on American plans in Lebanon

Washington. According to "The Washington Post", newspaper the Reagan administration, convinced that the Lebanese crisis has opened up broad possibilities for the removal of the threat of war and of a nuclear holocaust. The religious leaders added their signatures to an appeal from members of the Soviet Peace Movement addressed to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, in which the peaceful strategy of the entire Soviet people were voiced.

According to information given

in the paper, this is primarily a question of a sizeable expansion of the American presence in the multinational forces.

It is planned to amass between 5,000 and 8,000 infantrymen in Lebanon, says "The Washington Post", whose presence in the country will be of a long-term nature. Administration sources admit quite openly that, to ensure desired American influence in Lebanon, the multinational forces should stay there for two or more years.

H. SCHMIDT STEPS DOWN AS CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLOR

Bono, Helmut Schmidt, former FRG Chancellor, former Chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, has declared that he will not stand as candidate for the post of Federal Chancellor in the Bundestag elections in March 1983.

Addressing a Social Democratic Party meeting, in the Bundestag, he read a statement in which he explained his decision by reasons of ill health and by his wish to leave the way open to younger forces in the party.

At the same time Schmidt said that he intended to stand for the Bundestag in the forthcoming election.

IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Paris. The French government is working on a draft law, "On the professional equality of men and women", said Yvette Kozy, Minister Delegate attached to the prime minister's office, in charge of women's rights. This, she said, is aimed at protecting women's rights, especially in the area of employment.

These forces are to be tried out in the "third world" and primarily against national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The CIA is now one of the main customers for their services, and it might well be that Casay's South African racist policies are being interpreted as a challenge to the "third world" and to the entire world community. Africa is quite understandably concerned over plans for expanded American influence in the continent.

These include America's col-

laborers against independent African states. Washington's faltered optimism over prospects for an early settlement of the Namibian problem is also cited.

It turns out that encouraging statements were used as a cover for another pretext for the continued South African occupation of Namibia and for the mobilization and deployment of puppets in Namibia when Washington and Pretoria plan to airbrush with peace in the country.

Washington's intention of persuading the International Monetary Fund at any price to give South Africa a loan of over 1,000 million dollars and its threats to the developing countries opposed to this over financial support for South Africa in the south of the African continent, and crude American blackmail in the UN and its specialized organization with regard to the developing countries that effective countermeasures must be taken against Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

Now facts have come to light pointing to CIA involvement in the preparation of and staging, by the South African secret services of subversive

UN DELEGATES EXPRESS RESERVATIONS OVER ISRAEL'S MEMBERSHIP

New York. Israel's right to take part in the debates of the United Nations has been put into question in view of Tel Aviv's refusal to honour the commonly accepted standards of international law and its regular sabotage of the decisions taken by the world community. TASS reports.

On behalf of their governments, delegations from 43 non-aligned and socialist states have sent a letter to the Chairman of the 37th General Assembly Session in which they voice their reservations on the mandate of the Israeli delegation at the present session.

FRANCE TO SIGN LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Paris. Despite pressure exerted by the United States, France is to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. This has been decided by the French Ministry for the Sea. L. Le Poerac, after his negotiations in Paris with President Reagan's special envoy who, according to the French Minister, expressed the American government's "hostility" towards the draft international convention. The text was approved by a majority of countries following a whole decade of negotiations under UN auspices. Only four countries including the United States and Israel disagreed with the draft convention. The document is to be signed at UN Headquarters in December this year.

G. Stigler: If Reagan were my pupil...

Washington. The administration's policy of "stimulated demand" is nothing more than a trick, a mere slogan, and were Reagan my pupil I would not give him good mark, American Nobel prize-winning economist George Stigler, told a press conference after his meeting with the president. He added that the current economic

situation in the United States could only be compared to the "great depression" of the 30s and that the small drop in inflation rates which the administration parades as its great achievement, might be quite illusory in the longer term, being in no way supported by improvements in other basic indicators.

WHO FIRST DISCOVERED BRAZIL

America archaeologist P. Marx discovered Roman amphora and Phoenician pottery in Cuenebera Bay where Rio de Janeiro is located. He believes that these finds are of their own, in any case, the colony did not come out of the blue. The vases over West Germany have been overseas by the economic crisis for a long time. Today, the country has two million people out of work and economic growth which has dropped to zero level. The overall cutbacks in production have set off on avalanches of bankruptcies. The growth in the government's debt—which in per capita terms will amount this year to something like ten thousand marks—the unbalanced Federal budget, and the existing and financial systems which have gone haywire developments which invariably accompany crises have led themselves to fall in West Germany to the hilt.

The Social-Liberal coalition was certainly responsible for this situation in so far as it was unable to fulfill the promises in its programme which contained halfhearted, timidous social and economic reforms.

This state of affairs has certainly marred the prestige that both the ruling parties had among the West German population.

However, it would be wrong to attribute the collapse of the Social-Liberal cabinet to internal economic factors alone. A total role has been played by the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe, including in West Germany, a move which was partially initiated by and had the support of the former partners in the coalition.

LAMPS INSTEAD OF CHLORINE FOR POOLS

Surgeons have no small number of tools at their disposal. Yet this has not prevented staff at the ophthalmology institute and at the research laboratory attached to the Skawina diatomite combine, in Poland, from inventing new scalpel, for particularly complex operations. The new instrument has to have the following qualities: it has to be transparent and (so that the surgeon being operated on can be watched through a microscope)

PEOPLE

The former American Vice-President Spiro Agnew is to pay a fine of 250 thousand dollars for taking bribes from major industrialists and for financial irregularities.

This decision was taken by the Court of Appeal in the State of Maryland. In 1973, Agnew had to resign over his involvement in Maryland.

In the same year he was

convicted of tax evasion.

He was sentenced to two years

imprisonment.

Agnew has been released

from prison and is now

free to go home.

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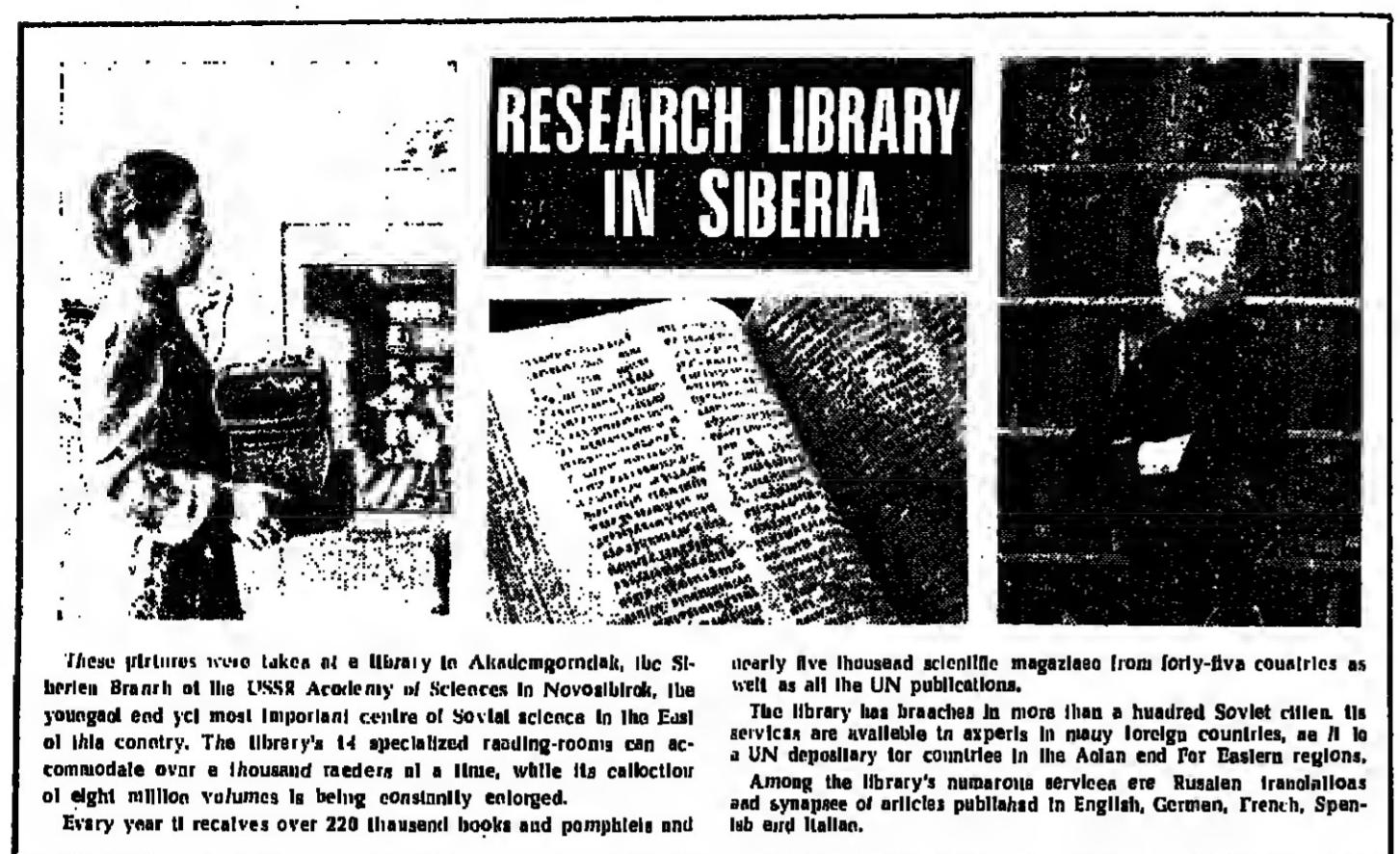
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RESEARCH LIBRARY IN SIBERIA

These pictures were taken at a library in Akademgorodok, the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk, the youngest and yet most important centre of Soviet science in the East of this country. The library's 14 specialized reading-rooms can accommodate over a thousand readers at a time, while its collection of eight million volumes is being constantly enlarged.

Every year it receives over 220 thousand books and pamphlets and

Sun-powered desalinators

Solar-powered desalinators of subterranean waters have gone into operation at the Sevcuri Balkul gas fields, in the Karskum Desert. Each installation produces up to 100 cubic metres of drinking water every day.

Our dear days the plants operate on solar energy, and when the skies are overcast the desalinators use the heat of exhaust fumes from working diesel and gas-turbine installations. Solar-powered desalination plants are particularly advantageous in remote areas of the Karakum Desert, where deliveries of freshwater are complicated and expensive.

Increasingly wide use is being

made of solar energy in Turkmenia. The republic's industries produce thousands of instruments and devices working on solar energy. These include desalination plants, water heaters, solar conservatories, installations for growing chiles, and portable power plants transforming solar energy to electricity.

A pipeline in the mountains

The first kilometres of pipes have been laid in the Carpathian Mountains, in the final section of the Urcut-Borzhava-Uzgorod trunk line.

The terrain has presented many problems. Most of the

104 km distance runs through mountain passes, mountain levels, and swamps. This is why the work has been entrusted to the Transcaucasian Pipe-building Organization which has a great deal of experience in such projects having built the Carpatic section of the Sayuz Pipeline and pipelines in Armenia and Georgia.

Using powerful machinery, the builders are negotiating the most treacherous places, first allowing the farmers to take in their potato and other harvests including grapes. The builders will descend into the swamps in winter. They plan to have finished the work by spring, as the terrain has no reason to worry.

Laying started laying the pipes in the Western frontier of the USSR. The builders are working towards their colleagues who are busy on another section of the highway in the neighbouring Ivano-Frankovsk Region.

New motorway

Work on the construction of the Roksky tunnel, on the Trans-Caucasian Motorway, has reached a decisive stage so far as boring begins through a granite wall in the mountains of the Main Caucasian Range separating builders working on northern and southern parts of the project.

They will meet up ahead of schedule to mark the 65th anniversary of the 1917 Great October Revolution in Russia.

The tunnel is an important part of the motorway which will cross the Caucasian Mountains, thus linking the south of this country to Transcaucasia by the shortest possible route.

Unlike the existing Military Georgian Highway, the new motorway will operate throughout the year.

A PORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON AMUR

Underwater work has been completed on a 100-metre stretch of the height river port in Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

The teams of underwater archeologists have fixed in the riverbed thousands of tonnes of terracotta terraconcrete units.

The port is to be completed next year. A railway branch will connect it with the functioning eastern section of the Borki-Amur Railway. Annually, the port will handle nearly half a million tonnes of goods destined for Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Kolyma and Chukotka.

LESSONS OF FAMILY LIFE AT SCHOOL

Principal M. Musatova of School No. 38 in Kubyshev writes in *ZVESTIA* about the two-year course, "The Young Family", which her school has organized for its ninth and tenth formers.

When I was devising the curriculum I tried to single out the range of problems which invariably crop up when young people go into marriage. Where they will live? What will their earnings be? Who is to be the head of the family? What legal responsibilities do the spouses have towards each other and towards their children? What will their attitude be to the parents of either side? How best to instill the need for hygiene in young people going in for marriage? Who will yield in conflicts? These and many other problems face a young couple in the first months of married life.

The first six years since the course has been set up have shown that these classes are invariably popular. We can gauge the extend of this popularity from what our former pupils tell us about how our lessons helped them to set their marital relations on a proper footing from the very outset and to avoid many mistakes.

It is obvious that lessons on ethics will achieve their aims if they are conducted by the teacher in an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and tact. One should not impose one's own point of view. It is always better to think things over together and to support one's ideas with suitable examples. One should be ready to answer a point-blank question, "What would you do in a situation like this?" However delicate the family situation you are discussing may be, one's answers should always be frank. Children are highly sensitive to falsehood, and if they hear even a single truth, the thread of mutual understanding and trust may break.

School No. 38's "The Young Family" course will still be an experimental stage and I am for this reason joining those whose experience should be made available to all.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BANK FOR PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION

Today, Stroibank, the biggest crediting and financial establishment in this country, celebrates its 60th anniversary. Writing in *PRAVDA*, Nikolai Zatov, the Chairman of the Stroibank Board, says that it has concentrated in its hands a crucial part of all the money allocated for construction. It carries out short-term crediting of the expenses incurred by the construction, assembly, design, development, drilling and geological divisions, settling accounts in the sphere of construction.

Stroibank is a major link in the management system for expanded reproduction of this country's basic assets. Over the past decade, between 1971 and 1980, the cost of these assets rose by nearly twice and now stands at 1,000 thousand million roubles. Capital construction accounts for nearly one-fifth of the entire national income, with the USSR being the biggest capital investor in the world. Every day, an average of eight new projects are completed in this country and at least forty thousand new buildings are made ready for new residents. Five out of the seven hundred thousand million roubles earmarked in the current five-year plan ending in 1985, for the building of the roads and the modernization of existing production capacities and the rural needs, will come from Stroibank.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARITIME TERRITORY

Today, the Maritime Territory in the Soviet Far East produces one-third of all industrial and agricultural output, and accounts for over 80 per cent of maritime cargo transportation in the Far East, writes V. Solntsov, Secretary of the CPSU Maritime Territory Committee, in the VODNY TRANSPORT newspaper.

Science in the Territory is developing at a rapid pace. The Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR

Places to visit

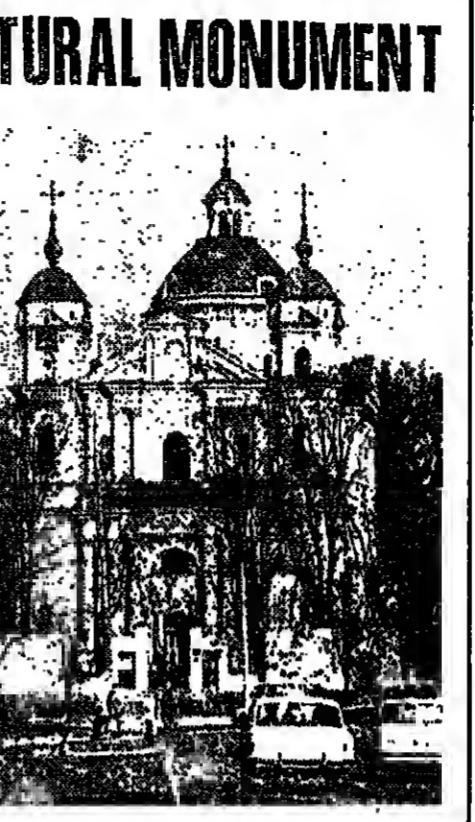
MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT

The restoration of the Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, a majestic monument of baroque architecture, has been completed by the Lithuanian Institute for the Conservation of Monuments. The church in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, is on the list of the most valuable architectural monuments of the Soviet Union.

Of special value is the interior of the church, created in the latter half of the 17th century by Italian sculptors Pietro Porelli and Giovanni Vassil Galli, following the pattern of the famous St. Peter's Church in Rome.

Along with instructive representations, numerous tragic and comic masks and allegorical figures, many sculptured scenes were used in the decoration of the vaults, whose subjects are based on realistically represented scenes of the times when the church was built.

How best to increase stocks of fauna was in the focus of attention at a recent All-Union meeting, held in Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenia, to discuss the breeding of rare species of animals, such as onagers, aurochs, snow leopards, Bactrian deer and the muskdeer. The experts present recommended that existing reserves should not be looked on as the sole means of protecting these animals. More active ways of increasing the number of vanishing species, in special nurseries, for instance, needed to be examined.



SAAR'S HOME IN SAAREMAA

Two years ago, when Johan Saar celebrated his 60th birthday, the Kaarma collective farm on the island of Saaremaa presented him with a new house. But instead of moving in himself, Saar gave both storeys of the spacious building over to his collection — a 12-hour-modem library and unique display of objects relating to everyday life of the Estonians.

The team of underwater archeologists have fixed in the riverbed thousands of tonnes of terracotta terraconcrete units.

The tunnel is an important part of the motorway which will cross the Caucasian Mountains, thus linking the south of this country to Transcaucasia by the shortest possible route.

The port is to be completed next year. A railway branch will connect it with the functioning eastern section of the Borki-Amur Railway. Annually, the port will handle nearly half a million tonnes of goods destined for Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Kolyma and Chukotka.

Underwater work has been completed on a 100-metre stretch of the height river port in Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

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VIEWPOINT

SOVIET INDUSTRY

FOR 1982:

GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The Central Statistical Board at the USSR has recently published a report entitled "Performance results in the fulfillment of the State Plan for USSR industry over the nine months of 1982". During the eleventh Five-year plan period (1981-85), or rather during the second year of the period, industrial production in the USSR continues to grow. There was a 2 per cent growth rate in industrial production between January and September 1982, by comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

The industries which determine present-day production have been given priority development. Thus, there has been a substantial increase in the share of gas and coal in the fuel-and-energy complex, their production having gone up by 8 and 2 per cent respectively. The share of oil, the main raw material for the petrochemical industry, has dropped. There has been a 3 per cent increase in electric power production, atomic and hydroelectric stations. Priority development has been given to those branches of industry which promote greater rates of technological progress over the entire national economy: radioelectronics equipment, computers, machines and instruments characterized by their higher technological and industrial performance and automated complexes employing cybernetic devices have been introduced into industry on a wide scale.

Thus, from January to September of the present year, as compared with the same period of the previous year, the biological method to protect trees has improved the preservation of walnuts by almost ten per cent. The archeologists have let loose a large batch of useful plants — triclinograms — which feed on walnut pests.

In the unique relict forests of the Fergana and Chatkal ranges of the Tien Shan Mountains, a good harvest of walnuts is being gathered. In the forest forms of Kyrgyz, Uygur, Kiryevsky, Kar Alma and Urik. They plan to take in nearly a thousand tonnes of walnuts.

The forests in southern Kirgizia have over the past ten years extended their borders and now occupy an area of more than 600 thousand hectares. They are engaged in permanent work to restore and improve their forests. Afforestation is carried out by using an advanced method of artificial terraces.

The local industries have also sent hundreds of tonnes of myrobalan and apple to food-processing industries and dryfruit and medicinal plants to the pharmaceutical industries.

Traditionally, tungsten has been used in the manufacture of hard and heat-resistant alloys. It is, however, an expensive and rare metal. Tungsten industry requires increasing amounts of heat-resistant materials, and this creates a big demand for the new alloys obtained by the Estonian specialists who produce them from less valuable and easier to find titanium and chromium. Waste from the tungsten industry has been given up by 9 per cent; of various instruments and automatic equipment by 7 per cent; of computerized metal-cutting machine tools by 10 per cent; of computerized robots by 60 per cent.

Special attention has been paid to the production of industrial goods for the entire agro-industrial complex, including both agriculture proper and those branches of industry supplying it and those processing agricultural products. The production of fertilizers has gone up by 3 per cent; pesticides by 5 per cent; grain, machinery, including machines for animal breeding and fodder production, by 5 per cent; grain harvesting combines by 37 per cent; and beet and cotton combines by 4 per cent. In other words, there is a wide-ranging campaign under way to facilitate and raise productivity.

The plan for consumer goods has been overfulfilled in many items, including cloth, seafood, vegetable oil, pastry, watches, chinis and porcelain, as well as glass, crystalware and furniture. Furniture is in constant demand in the USSR where building construction is undertaken on a wide scale. When moving to a new flat, people usually tend to buy new furniture.

The CSB report also shows how all the constituent republics which did long ago were backward provinces of tsarist Russia, have overfulfilled the plan for next year. Now, we will tell you how, by passing capitalist roads, they turned into highly developed industrial republics following the formation of the USSR.

Three photos from an exhibition of works by Ashot Eshkanyan called "Armenia". Three items in Ashot Eshkanyan's exhibition of photographs of the people of Armenia (left to right): "Artist Mariana Saryan", "A Dance With Lyres", and "The Return Home".

Science and technology

JOINT EFFORTS

BRING GOOD RESULTS

It will take a matter of minutes for doctors to transmit and receive an electrocardiogram over the phone and to diagnose a cardiovascular complaint. This has been made possible by instruments which have been jointly designed by Soviet and Finnish scientists. The medical profession will also benefit from the use of computers now being designed by experts from the two countries.

This was noted at the 4th symposium of the Soviet-Finnish group on cooperation in medical technology and pharmacology recently held in the Ural capital, Tashkent.

Plans for further joint efforts by scientists and experts from the two countries are outlined in the protocol which was signed during the meeting.

A FLYING SPEEDBOAT

Many exciting new inventions are being designed at the students' design and construction institute in Riga Aviation Engineering.

Among the items displayed at the Latvian exhibition of scientific and technical progress was a speedboat which, when required, could be converted into a plane or car, flying at a height of twenty metres, the boat, which fitted out with wings, can fly safely over small islands, shallow and other obstacles of the kind. It is also the speediest speedboat ever.

POWDERS

HARDER THAN STEEL

Materials with qualities matching those of very strong steels have been invented by Estonian specialists who produce them from less valuable and easier to find titanium and chromium. Waste from the tungsten industry has been given up by 9 per cent; of the new materials have been used as raw material.

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Three

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

YEVGENY GLEBOV

Yevgeny Glebov, composer and conductor, has many genres of music to his credit: operas, symphonies, cantatas and choral works. But he is famous above all for his music for ballets which are based on works of literature. Among these are "The Alpine Ballet", based on a work by the Belarusian writer Vasil Bykov, which returns us to the severe years of the war; Charles de Coster's ever popular "Thyl Ulen-splog" and "Le Petit Prince" and "Moushka", based on the eucalyptus romantic works of the French writer, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, and of the Belarusian poet, Yanka Kupala. All the above ballets have been produced at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Minsk.

What stimulated Glebov to turn to the heroes of different ages and peoples and to give them a second life as characters in ballet?

If one were to give a short definition of the meaning of the title of these literary heroes, then one could say that it consisted in a struggle for truth and happiness, says Yevgeny Glebov. Though they lived in different ages and belonged to different nationalities they were consumed by the same spirit of protest against evil and injustice. It is their sympathy to another's sorrow, their readiness to take up arms to defend human ideals that make them truly spiritual brothers.

Every genre in art has its own specific character. Its own expressive means, Glebov continues. The language of literature is concrete; the language of music — abstract. And, for this reason, the ballet version of "Thyl" cannot be considered a copy of the literary original. These are two separate independent works. And another point — one of the most complicated tasks facing the composer is to express traits that are common to all mankind, while not forgetting national characteristics. All my major works, and in particular the music I have written for ballets, have folk melodies as their basis: Russian, Belarusian, Flemish, French and Spanish... And this is not just a case of sheepishly quoting naïve melodies. I try to make



them more accessible to the contemporary listener, by anribling the folklore with modern music.

Ballet is a combination of music and the plastic arts. It is a genre which possesses great expressive powers, more it seems to me than is theater in the spoken or written word. This is why I am so attracted to ballet. The absence of words gives unlimited freedom to musical fantasy. Good music in combination with modern choreography which keeps close to the meaning of the original work is able to give expression to a wider range of feelings than a piece of music accompanied by a written text. It is worth bearing in mind that recently there has been a tendency for ballets to be created out of symphonic music; thus we now have ballets to works by Dmitry Shostakovich and Gustav Mahler... At present Yevgeny Glebov is working on a new ballet project which he visualizes as being a unique monument to all mothers on this earth whose sons with their blessing have taken up arms in the struggle for light, truth and life. The composer was inspired by his latest venture by the image of Anastasiya Kupriyanova, a Belarusian peasant mother, who saw five of her sons off to the war against the fascists, a war in which they lost their lives and ended up as untold heroes.

'NICCOLO PAGANINI'

SERIAL

"Niccolo Paganini", a four-part serial, has recently been shown on Central Television, to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of this outstanding Italian composer and violinist.

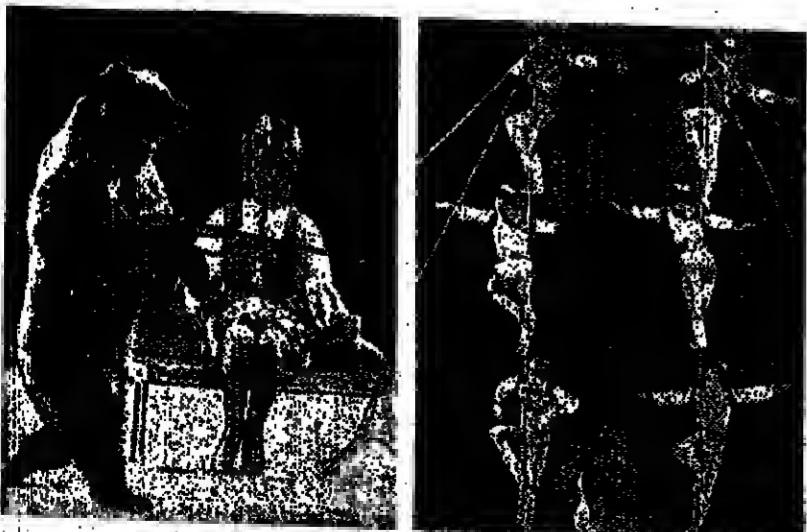
"In our attempt at tracing the life and work of Niccolo Paganini," said the director Leontid Menaker, "we departed from the textbook story and attempted to provide direct impression of the great musician's biography. Having made a picture of the conflicts of views of Paganini's life and work, we tried to get the viewer to think

about the nature of the creative process, about a great artist's link with history, and about the inevitable tragedy of his existence in bourgeois society."

Vladimir Maryan, of the Yerevan Drama Theatre, took the title role, and the music of the great composer was played by the Soviet violinist, Leontid Kogen.

The movie was shot by Leon Film Studios, together with Bulgarian Television, and sponsored by USSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting.

NEW CIRCUS SHOW



G. Petrenko with a tame bear (Ukraine). A group led by R. Manylibekov performs the "Young Kirghiz". Photos by Yuri Bykovsky

Success of Soviet singers

The International Kodály-Erik Co-operation, which this year coincided with the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Hungarian composer, musician and teacher, Zoltán Kodály, has just ended in Hungary. Takbir part were performers from 22 countries, including Soviet vocalists.

The first prize for male singers was not awarded; the second prize went to V. Tarashchuk, a soloist with the Lithuanian SSR State Opera and Ballet Theatre, and to N. Ardo, the Hungarian singer.

Maksimova and Vasiliyev in Argentina

Newspapers in Buenos Aires carried rave reviews on performances given in the Argentine capital by Bolshoi Ballet soloists, Yekaterina Maksimova and Vladimir Vasiliyev.

Today, Soviet experts are helping enlarge the production facilities of these complexes. The Solid Union is assisting in the construction of a new metallurgical factory on the eastern outskirts of Lida, near the town of Vitebskopolis. When it reaches its designed capacity, this factory will produce three million tonnes of steel a year.

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